

2020 北京延庆高三（上）9 月月考

英 语

考生须知 1.本试卷共 10 页，分为三部分，第一部分知识运用，30 个小题，共 45 分；第二部分阅读理解，20 个小题，共 40 分；第三部分书面表达，1 个小题，共 15 分。

2.请将条形码粘贴在答题卡相应位置处。

3.试卷所有答案必须填涂或书写在答题卡上，在试卷上作答无效。请使用 2B 铅笔填涂，用黑色字迹签字笔或钢笔作答

4.考试时间 90 分钟，试卷满分 100 分。

第一部分:知识运用(共两节，45 分)

第一节 语法填空(共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

A

阅读短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写一个适当的词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Chinese New Year is a 1 (celebrate) marking the end of the winter season and the beginning of spring. This is why decorating with plants, fruits and flowers 2 (carry) special significance. They represent the earth 3 (come) back to life and best wishes for new beginnings.

B

阅读短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写一个适当的词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

Many people have the hobby of collecting things, e.g. stamps, postcards or antiques. In the 18th and 19th centuries, 4 (wealth) people travelled and collected plants, historical objects and works of art. They kept their collection at home until it got too big 5 until they died, and then it was given to a museum. The 80,000 objects collected by Sir Hans Sloane, for example, 6 (form) the core collection of the British Museum 7 opened in 1759.

C

阅读短文，根据短文内容填空。在未给提示词的空白处仅填写一个适当的词，在给出提示词的空白处用括号内所给词的正确形式填空。

The first time I saw Suzy Khan, I knew I had to help her. She was really small for her age of 12. The boy in my class often joked about her and laughed their heads off. She would open a book, pretending to read, with tears dropping 8 the open page.

All I knew was that she was an orphan (孤儿) from Africa. She 9 (adopt) by a family in town who decided that the best way for her 10 (learn) American ways of life was to be with American kids. I looked down at this tiny girl and promised myself that somehow I would help her.

第二节 完形填空(共 20 小题; 每小题 1.5 分, 共 30 分)

阅读下面短文, 掌握其大意, 从每题所给的 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

I've been farming sheep on a hillside for 54 years. I use a small tractor to get about. My dog Don always sits beside me in the passenger seat.

One morning I 11 a lost lamb when I was in the top field, near where a motorway cuts through my land. The lamb had become separated from its 12, so I jumped out of the tractor to 13 it while Don stayed in his seat.

Lamb and mother 14, I turned back to the tractor only to see it move suddenly away from me. This was so 15 because I had put the handbrake on when I jumped out. 16 Don had somehow made the 17 move.

My heart froze in my chest as I 18 the tractor heading towards the 19. I ran desperately but failed to 20. It crashed through a wooden fence and disappeared. The 21 thing I saw was Don's face, looking calmly back at me.

Heart in mouth, I 22 the fence and looked over. The tractor was 23 against the crash barrier in the central reservation, having miraculously(奇迹般地) crossed the 24 road with fast-flowing traffic. I couldn't see Don, but as I 25 the tractor he jumped out onto the road, apparently 26, and dashed back to me.

The police 27 and the motorway ran normally again. I couldn't quite believe my 28 it turned out no one got badly hurt, but the outcome could have been 29. Don was given a special 30 that night—I didn't want him thinking I was angry with him.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 11. A. dropped | B. spotted | C. carried | D. returned |
| 12. A. kids | B. friends | C. owner | D. mother |
| 13. A. ask about | B. play with | C. tend to | D. run into |
| 14. A. freed | B. switched | C. reunited | D. examined |
| 15. A. unexpected | B. dangerous | C. embarrassing | D. difficult |
| 16. A. Fortunately | B. Generally | C. Immediately | D. Obviously |
| 17. A. lamb | B. vehicle | C. seat | D. fence |
| 18. A. saw | B. stopped | C. remembered | D. drove |
| 19. A. crowd | B. motorway | C. field | D. hill |

20. A. take off B. catch up C. hold back D. get out
21. A. real B. best C. basic D. last
22. A. fixed B. noticed C. reached D. closed
23. A. resting B. running C. parking D. turning
24. A. sleep B. long C. rough D. busy
25. A. abandoned B. approached C. recognized D. repaired
26. A. unclean B. uncertain C. unhurt D. unhappy
27. A. arrived B. replied C. survived D. waited
28. A. ability B. dream C. luck D. idea
29. A. common B. confusing C. desirable D. awful
30. A. meal B. test C. job D. lesson

第二部分:阅读理解(共两节, 40分)

第一节(共15小题; 每小题2分, 共30分)

阅读下列短文, 从每题所给的A、B、C、D四个选项中, 选出最佳选项, 并在答题卡上将该项涂黑。

A

POETRY CHALLENGE

Write a poem about how courage, determination, and strength have helped you face challenges in your life.

Prizes

3 Grand Prizes: Trip to Washington, D.C. for each of three winners, a parent and one other person of the winner's choice. Trip includes round-trip air tickets, hotel stay for two nights, and tours of the National Air and Space Museum and the office of National Geographic World.

6 First Prizes: The book *Sky Pioneer: A Photobiography of Amelia Earhart* signed by author Corinne Szabo and pilot Linda Finch.

50 Honorable Mentions: Judges will choose up to 50 honorable mention winners, who will each receive a T-shirt in memory of Earhart's final flight.

Rules

Follow all rules carefully to prevent disqualification.

■ Write a poem using 100 words or fewer. Your poem can be any format, any number of lines.

3 / 20

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■Write by hand or type on a single sheet of paper. You may use both the front and back of the paper.

■On the same sheet of paper, write or type your name, address, telephone number, and birth date.

■Mail your entry to us by October 31 this year.

31. How many people can each grand prize winner take on the free trip?

- A. Two. B. Three. C. Four. D. Six.

32. What will each of the honorable mention winners get?

- A. A plane ticket. B. A book by Corinne Szabo.
C. A special T-shirt. D. A photo of Amelia Earhart.

33. Which of the following will result in disqualification?

- A. Typing your poem out. B. Writing a poem of 120 words.
C. Using both sides of the paper. D. Mailing your entry on October 30.

B

I have a special place in my heart for libraries. I have for as long as I can remember. I was always an enthusiastic reader, sometimes reading up to three books a day as a child. Stories were like air to me and while other kids played ball or went to parties, I lived out adventures through the books I checked out from the library.

My first job was working at the Ukiah Library when I was 16 years old .It was a dream job and I did everything from shelving books to reading to the children for story time.

As I grew older and became a mother, the library took on a new place and an added meaning in my life. I had several children and books were our main source(来源) of entertainment. It was a big deal for us to load up and go to the local library, where my kids could pick out books to read or books they wanted me to read to them.

I always read ,using different voices ,as though I were acting out the stories with my voice and they loved it !It was a special time to bond with my children and it filled them with the wonderment of books .

Now , I see my children taking their children to the library and I love that the excitement of going to the library lives on form generation to generation.

As a novelist, I've found a new relationship with libraries. I encourage readers to go to their local library when they can't afford to purchase a book. I see libraries as a safe haven(避风港) for readers and writers, a bridge that helps put together a reader with a book. Libraries, in their own way, help fight book piracy(盗版行为) and I think all writers should support libraries in a significant way when they can. Encourage readers to use the library. Share library announcements on your social media. Frequent them and talk about them when you can.

34. Which word best describes the author's relationship with books as a child?

- A. Cooperative. B. Uneasy. C. Inseparable. D. Casual.

35. What does the underlined phrase “an added meaning” in paragraph 3 refer to?

- A. Pleasure from working in the library.
B. Joy of reading passed on in the family.
C. Wonderment from acting out the stories.
D. A closer bond developed with the readers.

36. What does the author call on other writers to do?

- A. Sponsor book fairs. B. Write for social media.
C. Support libraries. D. Purchase her novels.

37. Which can be a suitable title for the text?

- A. Reading: A Source of Knowledge
B. My Idea about writing
C. Library: A Haven for the Young
D. My Love of the Library

C

For people, who are interested in sound, the field of sound technology is definitely making noise. In the past, sound engineers worked in the back rooms of recording studios, but many of today's sound professionals are sharing their knowledge and experience with professionals in other fields to create new products based on the phenomenon we call sound.

Sound can be used as a weapon. Imagine that a police officer is chasing a thief. The thief tries to escape. And the officer can't let him get away. He pulls out a special device, points it at the suspect, and switches it on. The thief drops to the ground. This new weapon is called a Long Range Acoustic Device(LRAD, 远程定向声波发射器). It produces a deafening sound so painful that it temporarily disables a person. The noise from the LRAD is directed like a ray of light and travels only into the ears of that person, but it is not deadly.

For those who hunger for some peace and quiet, sound can now create silence. Let's say you are at the airport, and the little boy on the seat next to you is humming(哼唱)a short commercial song. He hums it over and over again, and you are about to go crazy. Thanks to the Silence Machine, a British invention, you can get rid of the sound without upsetting the boy or his parents. One may wonder how the Silence Machine works. Well, it functions by analyzing the waves of the incoming sound and creating a second set of outgoing waves. The two sets of waves cancel each other out. Simply turn the machine or point it at the target, and your peace and quiet comes back.

Directed sound is a new technology that allows companies to use sound in much the same way spotlights(聚光灯)are used in the theater. A spotlight lights up only one section of a stage; similarly, "spotsound" creates a circle of sound in on targeted area. This can be useful for businesses such as restaurants and stores because it offers a new way to attract customers. Restaurants can offer a choice of music along with the various food choices on the menu, allowing customers more control over the atmosphere in which they are dining. Directed sound is also beginning to appear in shopping centers and even at homes.

38. What could be inferred from Paragraph 2 about the effect of the LRAD?

- A. It causes temporary hearing loss.
- B. It slows down a running man.
- C. It makes it easy to identify a suspect.
- D. It keeps the suspect from hurting others.

39. The Silence Machine is a device specially designed to _____.

- A. silence the people around you
- B. remove the sound of commercials
- C. block the incoming sound waves
- D. stop unwanted sound from affecting you

40. What feature do spot sounds and spotlights share?

- A. They travel in circles.
- B. They clear the atmosphere.
- C. They can be transformed into energy.
- D. They can be directed onto a specific area.

41. What does the passage focus on?

- A. How professionals invented sound products.
- B. Inventions in the field of sound technology.
- C. The growing interest in the study of sound.
- D. How sound engineers work in their studios.

D

According to a recent study in the *Journal of Consumer Research*, both the size and consumption habits of our eating companions can influence our food intake. And contrary to existing research that says you should avoid eating with heavier people who order large portions(份), it's the beanpoles with big appetites you really need to avoid.

To test the effect of social influence on eating habits, the researchers conducted two experiments. In the first, 95 undergraduate women were individually invited into a lab to ostensibly(表面上)participate in a study about movie viewership. Before the film began, each woman was asked to help herself to a snack. An actor hired by the researchers grabbed her food first. In her natural state, the actor weighed 105 pounds. But in half the cases she wore a specially designed fat suit which increased her weight to 180 pounds.

Both the fat and thin versions of the actor took a large amount of food. The participants followed suit, taking more food than they normally would have. However, they took significantly more when the actor was thin.

For the second test, in one case the thin actor took two pieces of candy from the snack bowls. In the other case, she took 30 pieces. The results were similar to the first test: the participants followed suit but took significantly more candy when the thin actor took 30 pieces.

The tests show that the social environment is extremely influential when we're making decisions. If this fellow participant is going to eat more, so will I. Call it the "I'll have what she's having" effect. However, we'll adjust the influence. If an overweight person is having a large portion, I'll hold back a bit because I see the results of his eating habits. But if a thin person eats a lot, I'll follow suit. If he can eat much and keep slim, why can't I?

42. What is the recent study mainly about?

- A. Food safety.
- B. Movie viewership.
- C. Consumer demand.
- D. Eating behavior.

43. What does the underlined word "beanpoles" in paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. Big eaters.
- B. Overweight persons.
- C. Picky eaters.
- D. Tall thin persons.

44. Why did the researchers hire the actor?

- A. To see how she would affect the participants.
- B. To test if the participants could recognize her.
- C. To find out what she would do in the two tests.
- D. To study why she could keep her weight down.

45. On what basis do we "adjust the influence" according to the last paragraph?

- A. How hungry we are.
- B. How slim we want to be.
- C. How we perceive others.
- D. How we feel about the food.

第二节(共 5 小题; 每小题 2 分, 共 10 分)

根据短文内容, 从短文后的七个选项中选出能填入空白处的最佳选项。选项中有两项为多余选项。

A Few Tips for Self-Acceptance

We all want it... to accept and love ourselves. But at times it seems too difficult and too far out of reach. 46
Here's a handful of ways that will set you in the right direction.

● 47 Do not follow the people who make you feel not-good-enough. Why do you follow them? Are you hoping that eventually you will feel empowered because your life is better than theirs? Know that your life is your own; you are the only you in this world.

● Forgive yourself for mistakes that you have made. We are often ashamed of our shortcomings, our mistakes and our failures. 48 You will make mistakes, time and time again. Rather than getting caught up in how you could have done better, why not offer yourself a compassionate (有同情心) response? " That didn't go as planned. But, I tried my best. "

● Recognize all of your strengths. Write them down in a journal. Begin to train your brain to look at strength before weakness. List all of your accomplishments and achievements. You have a job, earned your degree, and you got out of bed today. 49

● Now that you've listed your strengths, list your imperfections. Turn the page in your journal. Put into words why you feel unworthy, why you don't feel good enough. Now, read these words back to yourself. 50 Turn to a page in your journal to your list of strengths and achievements. See how awesome you are?

- A. Feeling upset again?
- B. Where do you start?
- C. Nothing is too small to celebrate.
- D. Remember' you are only human.
- E. Set an intention for self-acceptance.
- F. Stop comparing yourself with others.
- G. When does the comparison game start?

第三部分 书面表达(15 分)

51. 假定你是红星中学高三(4)班班长李华, 你班来自爱尔兰的外教 Jim 因病回国休假。请给他写一封电子邮件, 内容包括:

1. 询问近况;
2. 分享班级最新消息;

3. 表达祝愿。

注意:1.词数不少于 50;

2.开头和结尾已给出, 不计入总词数。

Dear Jim,

Yours,

Li Hua



参考答案

第一节 语法填空(共 10 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 15 分)

A

【答案】1. celebration

2. carries 3. coming

【解析】

本文是一篇说明文，介绍了中国新年的意义。

【1 题详解】

考查名词。句意：中国新年庆祝冬天的结束和春天的开始。此处缺少名词作表语，不定冠词 a 后面接可数名词单数，故答案为 celebration。

【2 题详解】

考查时态和主谓一致。句意：这就是为什么用植物、水果和鲜花装饰具有特殊意义。在 why 引导的表语从句中，动名词短语 decorating with plants, fruits and flowers 作主语，谓语动词用单数，并且此处讲的是客观事实，用一般现在时，故答案为 carries。

【3 题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：它们代表着大地的复苏和对新开端的美好祝愿。分析句子结构可知：come 为非谓语，和逻辑主语 the earth 之间为主动关系，所以用现在分词作后置定语，故答案为 coming。

B

【答案】4. wealthy

5. or 6. formed

7. which/that

【解析】

这是一篇说明文。许多人有收集东西的爱好，例如邮票、明信片或古董。在 18 和 19 世纪，富人旅行并收集植物、历史物品和艺术品。他们把自己的藏品留在家里，直到藏品数量变得太庞大或者自己去世，然后这些藏品被捐给了一家博物馆。例如，Hans Sloane 爵士的 8 万件藏品构成了大英博物馆的核心藏品，该博物馆于 1759 年开放。

【4题详解】

考查形容词。句意：在18和19世纪，富人旅行并收集植物、历史物品和艺术品。修饰后文名词 people 应用形容词 wealthy，作定语。故填 wealthy。

【5题详解】

考查连词。句意：他们把自己的藏品留在家里，直到藏品数量变得太庞大或者自己去世，然后这些藏品被捐给了一家博物馆。结合上下文语境可知此处为选择关系，表示“或者”应用连词 or。故填 or。

【6题详解】

考查动词时态。句意：例如，Hans Sloane 爵士的8万件藏品构成了大英博物馆的核心藏品，该博物馆于1759年开放。form 在句中作谓语，此处描述过去发生的事情，应用一般过去时。故填 formed。

【7题详解】

考查定语从句。句意同上。此处为定语从句修饰先行词 British Museum，且先行词在从句中作主语，指物，故应用关系代词 which 或 that。故填 which/that。

C

【答案】8. on 9. was adopted

10. to learn

【解析】

这是一篇记叙文。主要讲述了 Suzy Khan 的事情，她才12岁，班上的男生经常拿她开玩笑。她会打开一本书，假装在看书，眼泪滴落在翻开的书页上。Suzy Khan 是来自非洲的孤儿。她被镇上的一个家庭收养，他们认为让她学习美国生活方式的最好方式就是和美国孩子们在一起。作者向自己保证一定要帮助她。

【8题详解】

考查介词。句意：她会打开一本书，假装在看书，眼泪滴落在翻开的书页上。结合句意表示“落在”短语为 drop on。故填 on。

【9题详解】

考查动词时态语态。句意：她被镇上的一个家庭收养，他们认为让她学习美国生活方式的最好方式就是和美国孩子们在一起。此处事情发生在过去应用一般过去时，且主语 she 与谓语动词 adopt 构成被动关系，故应用一般过去时的被动语态，谓语动词应用单数。故填 was adopted。

【10题详解】

考查非谓语动词。句意：她被镇上的一个家庭收养，他们认为让她学习美国生活方式的最好方式就是和美国孩子们在一起。分析句子结构可知，learn 在句中应用非谓语动词形式，且此处修饰名词 way，作后置定语应用不定式。the best way to do sth.表示“做某事的最好方法”。故填 to learn。

第二节 完形填空(共 20 小题；每小题 1.5 分，共 30 分)

【答案】 11. B 12. D 13. C 14. C 15. A 16. D 17. B 18. A 19. B 20. B 21. D 22. C 23. A 24. D
25. B 26. C 27. A 28. C 29. D 30. A

【解析】

这是一篇记叙文。文章主要讲了作者开车带着它的狗去田地，路上发现了一只和它妈妈走散的小羊。作者下车去照看小羊，把自己的狗留在了车上。后来，作者帮助小羊找到了妈妈，谁知竟发现自己的狗开着拖拉机冲到了高速路上。作者赶紧沿途追赶，害怕造成严重的后果。幸运的是，最后没有人受伤。这真是一个奇迹！

【11 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：一天早上，我在山顶的田野里发现了一只迷路的小羊，那里有一条高速公路穿过我的田地。A. dropped 下降；B. spotted 发现；C. carried 搬；D. returned 返回。下文说小羊和它的妈妈走散了，所以我是无意中发现了一只迷路的小羊。故选 B。

【12 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：小羊和它的妈妈走散了，所以我跳下拖拉机去照看它，而 Don 还坐在它的座位上。A. kids 小孩；B. friends 朋友；C. owner 主人；D. mother 妈妈。根据下文 Lamb and mother，可知小羊是和它的妈妈走散了。故选 D。

【13 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：小羊和它的妈妈走散了，所以我跳下拖拉机去照看它，而 Don 还坐在它的座位上。A. ask about 询问；B. play with 同……一起玩；C. tend to 照看；D. run into 撞上。上文说小羊和它的妈妈走散了，所以可以推测出我跳下拖拉机去照看它。故选 C。

【14 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：小羊和它的妈妈重聚了，我转过身去看拖拉机，却看见它突然离开了我。A. freed 使自由；B. switched 转变；C. reunited 重聚；D. examined 检查。下文说我转过身去看拖拉机，因为小羊和它的妈妈重聚了，所以我才有心思去看我的拖拉机。故选 C。

【15 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：这太出乎意料了，因为我跳下车时已经拉上了手刹。A. unexpected 出乎意料的；B. dangerous 危险的；C. embarrassing 使人尴尬的；D. difficult 困难的。上文说我看见拖拉机突然离开了我，下文说我跳下车时已经拉上了手刹，所以这是让人出乎意料的事情。故选 A。

【16 题详解】

考查副词词义辨析。句意：显然，Don 以某种方式使车子动了起来。A. Fortunately 幸运地；B. Generally 通常；C. Immediately 立即；D. Obviously 显然。根据 while Don stayed in his seat 可知我跳下车，照顾小羊的时候，Don 还坐在它的座位上。那么，很显然，是 Don 以某种方式使车子动了起来。故选 D。

【17 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：显然，Don 以某种方式使车子动了起来。A. lamb 小羊；B. vehicle 车辆；C. seat 座位；D. fence 栅栏。根据 I turned back to the tractor only to see it move suddenly away from me. 可知我转过身去看拖拉机，却看见它突然离开了我。所以这里指的是 Don 开走了我的车。故选 B。

【18 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：当我看到拖拉机朝高速公路开去时，我的心都僵在胸口。A. saw 看到；B. stopped 停止；C. remembered 记得；D. drove 驾驶。下文说，我拼命地追，所以我是看到了拖拉机朝高速公路开去。故选 A。

【19 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：当我看到拖拉机朝高速公路开去时，我的心都僵在胸口。A. crowd 人群；B. motorway 高速公路；C. field 旷野；D. hill 小山。根据 near where a motorway cuts through my land 和 having miraculously (奇迹般地) crossed the...road with fast-flowing traffic. 可知拖拉机是朝高速公路开去。故选 B。

【20 题详解】

考查动词短语辨析。句意：我拼命地跑，但没能追上。A. take off 起飞；B. catch up 追上；C. hold back 阻止；D. get out 出去。根据 I ran desperately 以及下文 It crashed through a wooden fence and disappeared. 可知我没有追上拖拉机。故选 B。

【21 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我最后看到的是 Don 的脸，它平静地看着我。A. real 真实的；B. best 最好的；C. basic 基本的；D. last 最后的。Don 平静地看着我，这是我最后看到的事情。故选 D。

【22 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我的心都提到嗓子眼了，我抵达栅栏，仔细检查。A. fixed 固定；B. noticed 注意；C. reached 抵达；D. closed 关。根据 and looked over 可知我是抵达了栅栏。故选 C。

【23 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：拖拉机正靠在路中间预留地带的防撞栏上，奇迹般地穿过了车流如水的繁忙道路。A. resting 倚靠；B. running 跑；C. parking 停车；D. turning 转动。根据 the crash barrier in the central reservation 可知拖拉机是靠在路中间预留地带的防撞栏上。故选 A。

【24 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：拖拉机正靠在路中间预留地带的防撞栏上，奇迹般地穿过了车流如水的繁忙道路。A. steep 陡峭的；B. long 长的；C. rough 粗糙的；D. busy 繁忙的。根据 fast-flowing traffic 可知这条高速公路非常繁忙。故选 D。

【25 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：我看不见 Don，但当我接近拖拉机时，它跳上了马路，显然没有受伤，冲回我身边。A. abandoned 抛弃；B. approached 接近；C. recognized 意识到；D. repaired 修理。下文说我的狗冲回我身边，所以我必定是接近了拖拉机。故选 B。

【26 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我看不见 Don，但当我接近拖拉机时，它跳上了马路，显然没有受伤，冲回我身边。A. unclean 不洁的；B. uncertain 不确定的；C. unhurt 没有受伤的；D. unhappy 不快乐的。根据下文 no one got badly hurt 可知我的狗没有受伤。故选 C。

【27 题详解】

考查动词词义辨析。句意：警察来了，高速公路的运行又恢复了正常。A. arrived 到达；B. replied 回答；C. survived 幸存；D. waited 等待。下文说高速公路的运行又恢复了正常，可知是警察到达，处理了情况。故选 A。

【28 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：我不能完全相信我的运气，结果没有人受重伤，但后果可能是可怕的。A. ability 能力；B. dream 梦想；C. luck 运气；D. idea 想法。我的狗驾驶着拖拉机上了车水马龙的高速路，结果却没有人受伤，所以我不相信我有这么好的运气。故选 C。

【29 题详解】

考查形容词词义辨析。句意：我不能完全相信我的运气，结果没有人受重伤，但后果可能是可怕的。A. common 普通的；B. confusing 混乱的；C. desirable 令人向往的；D. awful 可怕的。根据上文作者的极度担忧 My heart froze in my chest 和 Heart in mouth 以及生活常识，动物开车上了高速路，结果可能是非常可怕的。故选 D。

【30 题详解】

考查名词词义辨析。句意：Don 那天晚上被给予了一顿特别的晚餐——我不想让它认为我生它的气。A. meal 一餐；B. test 测验；C. job 工作；D. lesson 教训。根据下文 I didn't want him thinking I was angry with him. 可知我不想让它认为我生它的气，所以我给它提供了一顿特别的晚餐。故选 A。

A

【答案】31. A 32. C 33. B

【解析】

这是一篇应用文。本文是一篇诗歌大赛的征稿启事。文章就参赛作品的内容、奖项、参赛规则等做了介绍。

【31题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Prizes 部分中第一段中的“Trip to Washington, D.C. for each of three winners, a parent and one other person of the winner's choice”可知, 每位获奖者都可以带一名家长和另一名由获奖者选择的人员。因此, 每位获奖者可以带两个人。故选 A。

【32题详解】

细节理解题。根据 Prizes 部分中第三段“50 Honorable Mentions: Judges will choose up to 50 honorable mention winners, who will each receive a T-shirt in memory of Earhart's final flight”可知, 每位优秀奖获奖者都将获得一件纪念埃尔哈特最后一次飞行的 T 恤。故选 C。

【33题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一部分中的“Follow all rules carefully to prevent disqualification. Write a poem using 100 words or fewer”可知, 所写的诗字数不能超过 100 字。否则, 将会被取消资格。故结合选项, B 选项(写一首 120 字的诗)是会被取消资格的。故选 B。

B

【答案】34. C 35. B 36. C 37. D

【解析】

本文是夹叙夹议文。文章讲述了作者是一个热情的读者, 孩提时热衷读书, 第一份工作是在图书馆。有了孩子以后, 一家人去图书馆读书, 阅读的习惯代代传承下去。作为小说家, 作者呼吁其他作家支持图书馆, 宣传图书馆。

【34题详解】

推理判断题。根据第一段的 I was always an enthusiastic reader, sometimes reading up to three books a day as a child. Stories were like air to me and while other kids played ball or went to parties. I lived out adventures through the books I checked out from the library.(我一直是一个热情的读者, 孩提时, 有时候每天读多达三本书。故事对我来说就像空气, 而其他孩子则打球或参加聚会。我通过从图书馆借阅来的书籍经历冒险)可推断, 作者小时候与书是密不可分的。故选 C。

【35 题详解】

词句猜测题。根据上文 As I grew older and became a mother 可知，我长大了成了一位母亲，结合下文 I had several children and books were our main source (来源) of entertainment. It was a big deal for us to load up and go to the local library, where my kids could pick out books to read or books they wanted me to read to them(我有几个孩子，书是我们娱乐的主要来源。对于我们来说，坐上车去当地的图书馆是件大事，在那里我的孩子们可以挑选要阅读的书或者想让我给他们读的书)可推断，作者成了母亲以后，带着孩子去图书馆，孩子挑选书籍来阅读，或者作者读给他们听，因此可知图书馆在作者的生活中又增添了新的意义，阅读的乐趣在家庭中代代相传”。故选 B。

【36 题详解】

细节理解题。根据最后一段的 I think all writers should support libraries in a significant way when they can. Encourage readers to use the library. Share library announcements on your social media. Frequent them and talk about them when you can.(我认为所有的作家都应该在他们可以的时候以有意义的方式支持图书馆。鼓励读者使用图书馆。在社交媒体上分享图书馆公告。可以的时候常去图书馆，谈论图书馆)可知，作者呼吁其他的作家们支持图书馆。故选 C。

【37 题详解】

主旨大意题。纵观全文可知，文章讲述了作者是一名热情地读者，孩提时喜欢阅读，工作在图书馆。有了孩子以后，一家人去图书馆读书，阅读的习惯代代传承下去，作为小说家，作者呼吁其他作家支持图书馆，宣传图书馆。因此推断全文围绕“作者对图书馆的爱”展开讲述。故 D 项“我对图书馆的爱”为最佳标题。故选 D。

C

【答案】38. A 39. D 40. D 41. B

【解析】

本文是一篇说明文。文章主要介绍了一些声音技术领域的发明创造。包括声音可以做远程武器的声学设备，用来阻止有害声音影响你的静音机以及定向音响技术。

【38 题详解】

推理判断题。根据文章第二段倒数两句 It produces a deafening sound so painful that it temporarily disables a person. The noise from the LRAD is directed like a ray of light and travels only into the ears of that person, but it is not deadly.可知，“它发出震耳欲聋的声音，如此痛苦以致它暂时使人丧失能力。它发出震耳欲聋的声音，如此痛苦，它暂时使人丧失能力。远程定向声波发射器发出的噪音像光线一样被引导，只进入那个人的耳朵，但不会致命”，所以它会导致暂时性的听力丧失，故正确答案为 A。

【39 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章第三段第四句“Thanks to the Silence Machine, a British invention, you can get rid of the sound without upsetting the boy or his parents.”可知，“多亏了英国发明的静音机，你可以在不打扰男孩或他父母的情况下消除声音”，所以这是一种专门用来阻止不想听到的声音影响你的设备，故正确答案为 D。

【40 题详解】

细节理解题。根据文章最后一段第二句“A spotlight lights up only one section of a stage; Similarly, “spot sound” creates a circle of sound in one targeted area.”可知，“聚光灯只能照亮舞台的一部分；同样，一个斑斑点声音在一个目标区域创建一个声音圈”，所以聚光灯和斑点声音的共同点在于他们可以被引导到一个特定的区域，故正确答案为 D。

【41 题详解】

主旨大意题。结合文章第一段最后一句话中的“...many of today's sound professionals are sharing their knowledge and experience with professional in other fields to create new products based on the phenomenon we call sound”可知，“今天许多声音专业人士正在与其他领域的专业人士分享他们的知识和经验，以创造基于我们所谓的声音现象的新产品”，可知本篇文章是关于声音科技方面的新产品。故 B 项：声音科技领域的发明，符合题意。A 项：专家们如何发明声音产品；全文并未提及专家们如何发明声音产品，不符合题意。故 A 项错误。C 项：声音研究的兴趣增加；全文并未提及声音研究的兴趣增加，不符合题意。故 C 项错误。D 项：声音工程师在录音室如何工作，文中只有第一句提到了声音工程师在录音室的工作，以偏概全，不符合题意。故 D 项错误。故正确答案为 B。

D

【答案】42. D 43. D 44. A 45. C

【解析】

本文是说明文。最近的研究表明：我们的饮食伙伴的大小和消费习惯都会影响我们的食物摄入量。文章详述了这个实验的过程。

【42 题详解】

细节理解题。根据第一段中的“According to a recent study in the Journal of Consumer Research, both the size and consumption habits of our eating companions can influence our food intake”可知，根据消费者研究杂志最近的一项研究，我们的饮食伙伴的大小和消费习惯都会影响我们的食物摄入量。因此这项研究是关于饮食行为的。故选 D。

【43 题详解】

词义猜测题。根据前半句“And contrary to existing research that says you should avoid eating with heavier people who order large portions (份)”可知，现有的研究认为：你应该避免和体重较重、点大份饭菜的人一起吃饭。后半句认为，你真正应该避免的是 the beanpoles with big appetites。由 contrary to 可推断出，画线词和 heavier people (超重的人) 相反，结合选项，D 选项 (瘦瘦高高的人) 正好和 heavier people 正好相反。故选 D。

【44 题详解】

推理判断题。根据第二段的“To test the effect of social influence on eating habits, the researchers conducted two experiments”可知，为了测试社会影响对饮食习惯的影响，研究人员进行了两个实验。根据倒数第三段的内容可

知，在两个实验中，胖的和瘦的演员都吃了大量的食物。参与者也照做，吃的食物比平常多。然而，当演员是瘦的时候，参与者们服用的食物更多。由此推断，研究人员雇用演员是为了看看她如何影响参与者。故选 A。

【45 题详解】

推理判断题。根据最后一段中的“If an overweight person is having a large portion, I’ll hold back a bit because I see the results of his eating habits. But if a thin person eats a lot, I’ll follow suit. If he can eat much and keep slim, why can’t I?”可知，如果一个超重的人吃很大一份，我会忍住一点，因为我看到了他饮食习惯的结果。但如果一个瘦的人吃很多，我会跟着做。如果他吃得保持苗条，为什么我不能呢？因此推断我们是根据我们对他人的看法（即：如何看待他人）来调整影响的。故选 C。

第二节(共 5 小题；每小题 2 分，共 10 分)

【答案】46. B 47. F 48. D 49. C 50. A

【解析】

这是一篇说明文。文章介绍了几个自我接纳的小技巧。

【46 题详解】

根据题目 A Few Tips for Self-acceptance(自我接纳的几点建议)及下文的 Here's a handful of ways that will set you in the right direction.(这有很多可以帮你找到正确方向的方法。)可知，选项 B. Where do you start? (从哪里开始那?)最合下文语境，故选 B 项。

【47 题详解】

根据下文 Are you hoping that eventually you will feel empowered because your life is better than theirs? Know that your life is your own; you are the only one in this world.(你是否希望最终你会因为自己的生活比他们的好而感到有力量？要知道，你的生活是你自己的；你在这个世界上是独一无二的。)可知，本段主要讲述不要把自己和别人作比较，因为生活是我们自己的，我们也是世界上独一无二的。故 F. Stop comparing yourself with others.(停止把自己和别人进行比较。)可以作为本段中心句，故选 F 项。

【48 题详解】

根据本文的中心句 Forgive yourself for mistakes that you have made. (原谅自己所犯的错误。)及下文的 You will make mistakes, time and time again. (你会一次又一次地犯错误。)可知，本句是在说明要讲自己看作一个普通人，普通人是会犯错的。选项 D. Remember, you are only human.(记住，你只是个人。)与上下文衔接最好，故选 D 项。

【49 题详解】

根据上文 List all of your accomplishments and achievements. You have a job, earned your degree, and you got out of bed today.(列出你所有的成就。你有了一份工作，拿到了学位，今天你拜托了困境。)可知，这些小事都是你取得的成就，都值得庆祝，即没有什么事是太小而不值得庆祝的。故选 C 项。

【50 题详解】

结合上文 Put into words why you feel unworthy, why you don't feel good enough. Now, read these words back to yourself.(用语言来解释为什么你觉得自己不值得,为什么你觉得自己不够好。现在,自己读一下这些话。)和下文的 Turn to a page in your journal to your list of strengths and achievements. See how awesome you are? (翻到你日记本上记下你的优点和成就的那页。看到你有多棒了吗?)可推知本句是在说明“再次感到心烦意乱”的情况。选项 A. Feeling upset again?(再次感觉心烦意乱了吗?)最合上下文语境,故选 A 项。

第三部分 书面表达(15 分)

51.

【答案】Dear Jim,

I was terribly sorry to hear that you had to return to Ireland on sick leave. I am dying to know if you are getting better.

It is you who bridge the gap between us and English. Under your expert guidance, we have had a better command of English than before and have achieved satisfactory results in recent examinations. Therefore, there is no need to worry about our studies —just relax and have a good rest.

We sincerely wish you a quick recovery and an early return to China.

Yours,

Li Hua

【解析】

【分析】

这是一篇提纲类写作。

【详解】第 1 步:根据提示可知,假定你是红星中学高三(4)班班长学生李华,你班来自爱尔兰的外教 Jim 因病回国休假。请给他写一封电子邮件,内容包括:1. 询问近况;2. 分享班级最新消息;3. 表达祝愿。

第 2 步:根据写作要求,确定关键词(组): return to(返回); on sick leave(休病假); bridge the gap(缩小差距); expert guidance(专业指导); have a better command of(掌握……); satisfactory(令人满意的); there is no need to(没有必要去做……); recovery(恢复)等。

第 3 步:根据提示及关键词(组)进行遣词造句,注意主谓一致和时态问题。此处文章主要应用一般过去时、一般现在时和现在完成时。

第 4 步:连句成文,注意使用恰当的连词进行句子之间的衔接与过渡,书写一定要规范清晰,保持整洁美观的卷面是非常重要的。

【点睛】范文内容完整，语言规范，语篇连贯，词数适当。作者在范文中使用了较多高级表达方式，如 I was terribly sorry to hear that you had to return to Ireland on sick leave.运用宾语从句；It is you who bridge the gap between us and English.运用强调句。全文中没有中国式英语的句式，显示了很高的驾驭英语的能力。另外文章思路清晰、层次分明，上下句转换自然，为文章增色添彩。



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